### THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1889.

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If you are in want of a first-class Business Suit, we are offering over one hundred styles in Sacks, Frocks and Prince Alberts, at

## \$12 AND \$15

Among them you will find a good assortment of the nobby large Plaids that are becoming so generally popular.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE BIG FOUR RAIL-LWAY

NEW YORK AND RETURN ONLY \$21.00.

At time of centennial celebration of inauguration of President Washington at New York, this line wil sell tickets Indianapolis to New York and return, for \$21.00. Tickets will be sold April 27 and 28, good to return on all trains leaving New York including May 2. Here is a splendid opportunity to visit New York cheap. Remember that on the tickets purchased at this office, you go over the mountains where the grandest scenery is to be seen. By this line only can you go through Washington, Baltimore and Phil. adelphia. Come and see us and a---cheap trip to the metropolis. TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION

Depart: : 3:55 a m 10:50 a m 3:50 p m 6:26 p m Arrive: : 10:40 a m 11:45 a m 4:55 p m 10:50 p m CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS.

Depart, . . . . . . . 3:55 a m 3:45 p m Arrive, . . . . . . 11:50 a m 10:50 p m 7:10 a m 12:05 no'n 5:15 p m 11:20 p n 3:30 a m 10:35 a m 3:30 p m 6:10 p m

GRAND EXCURSION

ON APRIL 16.

### The Popular "Bee-Line"

Will run an excursion to Oklahoma, and those desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity can secure tickets and all information by calling on or addressing W. M. HICKLIN, No. 138 South Illinois street; D. C. DRAKE, No. 2 Bates House, or T. C, PECK, Passenger Agent, "Bee-line" Railway, In

CAPTURED AFTER A LONG CHASE.

A Detective Pursues a Thief Thirty Thousand Miles and Finally Arrests Him in Denver.

DENVER, Col., April 10 .- An important arrest was made here yesterday by a city detective and an officer from Providence, R. I., in the capture of Frank H. Cushman. Cushman is about thirty years old, and for ten of them has been a fugitive. He is a member of one of the first families of Providence, and at one time acted as paying teller of the Merchants' National Bank. Ten years ago he disappeared with \$22,000 of the bank's funds. Officers were put on his track and he led them a long, weary chase through the South, New Mexico, California and into Canada. Here all trace of him was lost for a time, but finally it was discovered he had gone to France. He was located in Paris and placed in custody. After the formalities of extradition he was returned to the United States, convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to a term of two years. After serving the term he was employed by I. M. Goff, wholesale music-dealer, of Providence, as traveling salesman. Goff was a sort of philanthropist, had the utmost confidence in his ability to reform young Cushman, and gave him a position of considerable responsibility. For several years he apparently attended strictly to business and merited the faith reposed in him. About a year ago Goff noticed a number of his oldest and best customers becoming delinquent, and spoke to Cushman about it. The latter, on behalf of the customers, pleaded hard times and promised to stir them up. The delinquencies continued, however, and also increased in amount, until Mr. Goff determined to make a personal investigation. This developed the fact that Cushman had collected the sums which he failed to reort, and his shortage amounted to over 3,000. Upon Mr. Goff's return home he found Cushman had disappeared, leaving no excuse for his departure. No trace of the fugitive was found until about a week ago, when he wrote to a former pastor in Providence requesting a letter of recommendation to aid him in securing employment. The request was dated at Denver, and the police and the authorities were telegraphed meagre details of the affair, with instructions to arrest the man. The detective said that he had followed Cushman over thirty thousand miles during the last ten years. They left for Providence

To strengthen the hair, thicken the growth, stop its blanching and falling out, and where it is gray to restore the youth-ful color, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

last night.

WHEN INDICATIONS. THURSDAY-Fair weather: warmer.

# Reminder of the Season.

"Cub, gedle sprig, etherial bildess, cub," is about the way the average man says the line, "Come, gentle spring, etherial mildness, come." Cause—a cold. There is promise of warmer and gentler weather; but you can't tell, especially with our weather bureau. In any event there lurks yet in the air the chill of winter, and he who wears thinner clothes or goes without an overcoat is

not wise. We can give the useful and nesessary
Garments for this time in more styles
and at lower prices than you can get
anywhere else, or several wheres else,
in this market. The man who at this
day goes to a custom tailor for a spring
overcoat simply shows that he ain't
posted. We equal the best of that work
for twenty to thirty per cent. less in the
price; warrant the wear of the goods,
and guarantee a fit. Come get you a
Spring Coat and Hat.

Sir Charles Russell Eulogizes Mr. Parnell and
the Legal Character of the Home-Rule
Agitation—General News by Cable.

IRELAND'S LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Reasons that Prompt the Marquis of Lendonderry to Offer His Resignation Spring Coat and Hat.

Surgical Instruments & Appliances Trusses, Supporters, Deformity Braces, Crutches, Atomizers, Optical Goods, Artificial Eyes, and everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S

Surgical Instrument House,

92 South Illinois street.

IN PERIL AT SEA.

Frightful Experiences of the Passengers and Crew of the Steamship Chattahoochie.

NEW YORK, April 10 .- The steamer Chat-

tahoochie arrived from Savannah to-day. The vessel was three days overdue, and came up to her pier in a battered condition. The 135 passengers quickly quitted the vessel, glad to once more reach terra firma. While off Boddy island, Saturday morning, twenty-four hours after leaving Savannah, the Chattahoochie encountered the heavy gale which proved so disastrous in Southern ports and sunk the Pensacola in the Norfolk navy-yard. A hail-storm was met, and the deck was at one time covered with pieces of ice to a depth of two feet. The gale raged all day with increasing violence. On Sunday morning, at half past 5 o'clock, while the passengers were rocking in their berths, a giant wave broke over the deck. carrying away a section of the bulwarks and smashing in the side of the saloon. Another and another wave followed, flooding the saloon and the long tier of sleeping berths. Passengers awoke panic - stricken, to find themselves in several feet of water and more pouring in. Women and men rushed from the state-rooms crying. Many ran around like maniacs. Others made a rush for the life preservers and tried to make their way on deck. Capt. Daggett and his officers tried to calm the passengers, but with small success. For two days many of the passengers were on their knees in prayer. The Captain stopped the engines on Sunday and the vessel was allowed to drift for forty-eight hours. He used all the oil on board in an effort to break the waves. It was not until Monday at 10 o'clock that the engines were again started. The Chattahoochie had drifted 200 miles out of her course. The vessel has several holes in her bow and part of the bridge is carried away. The portside from Great damage was done bridge in the state-rooms were completely demolished. Nearly all the crockery and glassware was smashed, and six big mirrors were ruined.
The waves were so high as to reach up to
and break the thich glass ventilators on
the upper deck and pour down the smokestack. Capt. Daggett says it was the worst gale he ever experienced, and that during the whole two days his vessel was in the utmost peril. His officers and crew worked to repair the damage done and protect the pdssengers. The man at the wheel was cut by falling glass, and several others are cut and bruised. There were eightysix cabin and forty-nine steerage passen-gers, thirty of them women. They were in a badly exhausted condition when landed, many being unable to walk. One lady was carried down the gangway unconscious and taken away in a cab. The Chattahoochie was to have sailed again for Savannah tomorrow, but she will have to go into dock for repairs, and the City of Savannah will take her place. After the gale the Chattahoochie passed a dismasted brig and a bark. both in distress. Late Monday night she came across a light-ship adrift. She steamed around the latter four times and

LORD LONSDALE.

Incidents that Convinced Him He Had Enough of Travel and Adventure in the Arctic.

offered assistance, but it was refused.

PORT ANGELES, N. W. T., April 10.-The fishing schooner Cumberland, Captain Elliott, which arrived here yesterday after a stormy passage of thirty-four days from Kodiack island, Alaska, brings news of Lord Lonsdale, who started, upward of a year ago, on a trip overland to the North Pole. Lord Lonsdale and a number of Esquimaux and Indian guides reached Kodi ack about the middle of February in a famished and exhausted condition. They came from an isolated mission near the mouth of the Kuskewin river, which empties into the Bristol bay and suffered many harships and privations during the journey of months' duration across the Alaskan peninsula. Lord Lonsdale was severely injured a few days after leaving the mission.
While in the lead of his party he stepped into a crevice. His left shoulder was so bruised that the arm was rendered useless, and his hip was all but dislocated, incapacitating him from travel on foot. He was placed on a sled, in that condition transported to Kodiack. The great stretch of territory between the mission and the island was covered to the depth of several feet with light snow. The terrible blizzard that prevailed caught up the light particles in clouds, obliterating all tracks and land-marks familiar to the guides, and making drifts through which it was next to impossible to force a passage. On Feb. 3 the party reached a lake almost in the center of the peninsula. Lord Lonsdale was somewhat improved by the rest here, and they proceeded to Kodiack. Just before reaching Cook's inlet two of the Aleut guides died and were buried in the snow. The party was in the last stages of fatigue when they reached Kodiack, and had not food and shelter been found there Lord Lonsdale would have died. He stated that he might remain at Kodiack a week or a month, and perhaps longer, as suited his fancy. He stated positively, however, that he had had enough of arctic exploration, and would return to England soon.

His Lordship Denounced as a Fraud. MINNEAPOLIS, April 10 .- The Tribune's Winnipeg, Manitoba, special says: "A letter has just been received from one of the half-breeds who composed Lord Lonsdale's party, from which it is ascertained that the ex-manager of Violet Cameron has never been within the arctic circle. Leaving Winnipeg, it appears he went to a point several hundred miles south of Mackenzie's bay, reaching there by dog sleds. From there he sailed down the Porcupine river to the Yankon, and down it to Bristol bay. He is in that vicinity now. The district through which he traveled is, to a large extent, populated, and the gallant Lord has earned notoriety as an arctic traveler very easily."

CURRENT ENGLISH POLITICS

Real Reason Why the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Wishes to Resign His Office.

He Is Annoyed by the Criticisms of Balfour's Policy, and Dislikes Being Held Responsible for the Chief Secretary's Acts.

Tories Looking About for a Leader to Take of William Henry Smith's Place.

derry to Offer His Resignation. London, April 10.—The reason given by the St. James Gazette for the intended resignation of the Marquis of Londonderry from the office of Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, that he wishes to devote his time to private business, is generally considered as evasive, if not absolutely untrue. It has long been known that, while the Viceroy was not averse to the Irish policy pursued by his presumed subordinate, but real equal so far as power is concerned. Chief Secretary Balfour, he has been greatly annoyed of late by the criticisms of that gentleman's conduct, he himself being regarded as responsible in a great measure therefor. Probably there is no man in England or Ireland less engrossed with private business than the Marquis of Londonderry, and there is certainly none upon whose shoulders the ordinary cares of life sit more lightly. In this view it can hardly be believed that he is moved to voluntarily resign the Irish sinecure so much sought after by Englishmen of aristocratic rank, but it is rather thought that he is impelled by the changed state of public feeling resulting from the collapse of the Times's accusations against the Parnellites to take himself out of the circle of Irish politics while there is yet time to do so without suffering from the action. The Marquis of Londonderry is not as yet di-rectly connected with any of the more violent acts of the Irish administration under the coercion act, however much he may sympathize with the law, but he can scarcey remain long unconnected in the present

The defeat in the House of Commons, yesterday, of Mr. Clark's Scottish home-rule motion, has produced less effect upon the masses than could have been thought possible in advance. The Irish and their supporters are delighted at the result, but the Scotch evince little feeling in the matter. Iudeed, it is questionable whether the average Scotchman regards the application of local self-government to Scotland as a positive advantage. The present laws are positive advantage. The present laws are not regarded as particularly onerous, and the Scotchman, as a rule, is perfectly content to permit Parliament to conduct all

his legislation.
It is probable that Earl Cadogan will succeed Lord Londonderry in the event of the latter's retirement from the lord lieu-

tenancy.

THE TORY LEADERSHIP.

Banquet to William Henry Smith-His Mantle Likely to Fall Upon Balfour. LONDON, April 10.-A grand dinner was Hall to Mr. William Henry Smith, the government leader in the House of Commons. Both politicians and business men

were present, and the latter in their speeches expressed the confidence of the city of London in Mr. Smith and his a blity to direct the interests of the Tory majority in the House of Commons. It is generally believed that this dinner, coming so closely upon the announcement of Mr. Smith's intention to retire from the House and take the higher, though less prominent seat, that will be the reward for his active party service, was designed to mark the approaching step, and that Mr. Smith's resignation of the Tory leadership and acceptance of a peerage will very shortly follow. The dinner was evidently organized with this object in view. At present, all indications point toward Mr. Balfour's the illustrious news-vender falling upon the Irish Secretary. The coming session needs a strong, aggressive man at the head to lead the Tories, and Mr. Balfour's Irish record is cited as evidence that he is the only man able to assume the leadership. The friends of Mr. Goschen, however, think he is entitled to the honor, but the

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Balfourites hint at other honors for the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Charles Russell Continues His Argument in Behalf of the Parnellites.

LONDON, April 10.-In the course of his speech before the Parnell commission, today. Sir Charles Russell, arguing in behalf of the Parnellites, recounted the history of the growth of Fenianism in America, which, he said, was merging into the movement to obtain justice for Ireland by legal agitation. "The history of the National League in America," said Sir Charles, "shows no complicity [in is no period in the history of Ireland in which the people of the Irish race in that greater Ireland beyond the seas were not willing to accept the right of self-government in amity with the rest of the British empire"

Sir Charles said that Mr. Parnell was not associated with any secret society. He had never met Fatrick Ford, nor was he implicated in any conspiracy whatever. Michael Davitt, although a friend of Ford's, had repeatedly denounced outrages and all agitation that incited them.

Kaiser William and the Prince of Wales. LONDON, April 10.-The Pall Mall Gazette, in referring to the expected visit to England of Emperor William, asserts that the Kaiser will remain most of the time during his vist on board the vessel that brings him, inorder to avoid, as much as possible, meeting an illustrious person with whom he is violently offended. This extravagant assertion of the Gazette refers to the quarrel between the Kaiser and the Prince of Wales, but no one supposes that the latter would be rude towards his mother's guist, nor that Emperor William would place himself in a position that would be the subject of much unfavorable

Pastur's Rabbit Exterminator. SYDNEY N. S. W., April 10 .- The commit tee appointed to investigate the discovery of M. Paseur for the extermination of rabbits havemade a report of the result of their inquiries. They state that upon experiment they found that rabbits which had been inoculated with the virus of chicken holera, or which ate food which had beer infected with the virus, died, but that the disease was not communicated by

one rablit to another. Boulanger a Social Lion.

BRUSELS, April 10.-Gen. Boulanger attended soiree given by Deputy Somezee this evening, at which the leaders of aristocratic and diplomatic circles were present. The Geral was well received. Henri Rochefet has taken a house in Brussels.

D'Brien's Sentence Reduced. DUBLN. April 10.-Mr. O'Brien's appeal from his sentence of six months' imprison-

ment was heard to-day and the sentence was reduced. He will be released on May 22. Twenty-Five Men Killed by an Explosion. SIDNEY, N. S. W., April 10.-By an elplosion in the Erin pit at Costrop, to-day,

Foreign Notes. Emperor Francis Joseph will visit Berlin on Aug. 19.

The Archbishop of Valladolid will preside at the great Catholic conference at Madrid

twenty-five persons were killed.

The Spanish government has purchased a site in Berlin and has begun building a palatial embassy for her representatives in

Bishop Keane, the president of the Catholic University at Washington, is meeting with small success in engaging professors in German for the new institution.

Queen Victoria will make a visit to Sand-ringham, the residence of the Prince of Wales, at King's Lynn, near the end of this month. Her Majesty will remain there four Dispatches from Spain announce heavy gales off the coast, interrupting telegraphic communication, delaying mails and steamers and doing a great deal of damage. A number of wrecks are reported.

The Cologne Gazette, in an article on the future of Luxembourg, says it trusts that the German habits, language and influences that now prevail in the duchy will continue to do so under the Duke of Nassau. Several accidents have occurred at the Charlottenburg races, some of which may prove serious, and one probably fatal. Count Heinrich Dohna was thrown from his horse in a hurdle race and injured internally. There is little hope of his re-

THE LOYAL LEGION.

covery.

Banquet at Cincinnati, Preliminary to th Opening of the National Congress.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The Loyal Legion of the United States will begin, to-morrow, the sixth quadrennial session of its National Congress, to continue two or three days. The delegates from the eighteen existing commanderies arrived by prearrangement one day in advance to accept an entertainment to-night in the form of banquet by the Ohio Commandery. The attendance to-day of delegates and of visiting members of the order from other States is very large. Arrivals began yesterday and continued last night and to-day, until between three and four hundred members of the order are present. The banquet was served to-night at the Gibson House, Portraits of Union generals and decorations with national colors gave the office of the hotel a/gala-day appearance. At 8 o'clock the bugle sounded the dinner call, and the martial guests marched twoand-two, arm-in-arm, to the tables in the dining-hall. This place was tastefully adorned with flowers and plants on the table and about it, and with a profusion of bunting displaying the national colors in folds, festoons and streamers on the walls. A vocal quartet and an orchestra supplied the music of the entertainment. There were five tables. One extended across the end of the dining-hall. This was the commander's table. Four other tables extended at right angles to it the full length of the dining-hall. At the center of the commander's table sat the presiding officer, Col. C. Cadle, jr., the junior vice-commander of Ohio Commandery, in place of Commander Col. E. C. Dawes.

the right of Colonel Cadle sat General Harris, on his left, General Crook, and among others at the same table were Generals Gregg. McCook, Cox, Heuck, Cochran and Noyes, and Senator Manderson.
Three hunred persons partook of the banquet. Grace was said by Chaplain G. A. Thayer. The banquet was thoroughly enjoyed by the guests. It was well along after 10 o'clock when Commander Cadle rapped for attention and made a brief address of welcome to the Congress of the order, to which Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes,

President of the Congress, responded. Letters of regret were received as follows: Dear Sir-I have received your kind and flatter-ing letter of the 22d, renewing the invitation for me to attend the annual banquet, in Cincinnati, on the 10th of April next, urging my presence once a year, etc. No one better than your-self knows that we live in a "big country," that army societies, Grand Army encampments, Loyal Legion banquets etc., exist, by thousands all over the country, each claiming me as kindred. Now, as these social demands have killed off all succession to the leadership. Four-tifths . my contemporaries, you join with the throng, I of his party are in favor of the mantle of suppose, to ascertain which of these shall kill me. prefer a "center shot" by a bullet, to the slow torture of handshaking or the humiliation of crying to some non-combatant for an "office" to smooth the path of some old faithful orderly. No, my good friend, I have laid out my chart of life for the next season, and it does not include Cincinnati. Nevertheless, you may safely assure the "companions" of the Loyal Legion that my name is on "their muster-rolls," that I propose to keep it there until I am sammoned to join the Grand Army beyond the river, and that, without promising, I will come to Cincinnati on some

With love and respect, I am truly yours, W. T. SHERMAN.

To W. H. Chamberlain: Dear Sir-The President directs me to ac-knowledge your kind letter conveying an invitation to be present at the sixth annual dinner of the Ohio Commandery. He appreciates very highly not only the courtesy of the invitation, but the renewed evidence of the regard of his comrades in the Loyal Legion. The pressure of public duties, however, is such as would render it impossible for him to avail himself of the pleasure of being present. Very truly yours, E. W. HALFORD, Private Secretary.

My Dear Sir-Your very kind note of invitation that I attend the dinner of the Ohio Com-mandery is received, and it would give me great pleasure to accept it, but, in view of the many duties I have, and my intended trip across the ocean, I will not be able to do so. I appreciate the dignity and importance of the order of the Loyal Legion, and the patriotic purposes which inspire that organization, and would be glad, as one of their members of the third degree, to say all this and much more. I hope on some future occasion to be able to do so. Very sincerely

JOHN SHERMAN. Letters of regret were also received here from Gen. G. M. Dodge, John A. Cockerill, Hon. Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War; Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. J. W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior; Judge W. Q. Gresham, Gen. J. M. Schofield and Gen. Wagner Swayne. Then followed the toasts and responses,

which were as follows: "Our Future Army and Navy," Maj.-Gen. Jacob D. Cox, Ohio Commandery. "The Old Vermont Brigade," Brig.-Gen. L. Grant, of Minnesota "The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States," Maj. W. H. Lambert, of Pennsyl-

"The Baby Commanderies of the Last Quadren-nial," Bvt. Lieut.-Col. W. R. Smedberg, of Cali-"Massachusetts in Ohio," Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Edw. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts. "Soldier and Citizen," Lieut. James L. High, of "The Battle-field," C. F. Manderson, of Ne-

Ex-President General R. B. Hayes, in his response to the address of welcome, paid a glowing tribute to the late Justice Stanley

General Cox, in his response, suggested that the officers of the army should be selected from men who had a stake in the Nation; from young men who, after a brief term of actual service in the regu-lar army, received a scientific education. The future safety of our institutions, he said, would depend upon getting interested in the army and navy the best intelligence of the land. Our militia system should be felt by the people to be a reality, not a

mere form. Major Lambert said the object of the order was not to keep alive revengeful memories of the war, nor was it merely to cherish friendships formed by companionship in battle, but rather to transmit to the future that spirit of patriotism that prompted men to face death for the great privilege of handing down to posterity the flag with never a star lost, and of preserv-

ing the Union, and keeping the trust committed to us by the founders of the Repub-

FATAL REAR COLLISION.

A Freight Runs Into the Rear of a Passenger Train, Killing Four Persons.

CHICAGO, April 10 .- A fatal accident occured on the Chicago, Santa Fe & California railroad, near Joliet, this morning. The regular east-bound train was just leaving Lorenzo station, which is fifty miles from Chicago, at 4:30 o'clock. Attached to the rear of the train was the private car of Mr. J. F. Hart, Mayor of Brookline, Mass., and a director of the California Central railroad. The party in the car consisted of Mr. Hart and his wife; his son, Henry Robert Hart; his niece, Mrs. Winslow, a porter known only as "Harry," and a cook. Just as the train was pulling out of the station an extra stock train, following, ran into the rear of the passenger train, at good speed, demolishing the private car and damaging the freight engine so that large quantities of steam escaped, scalding those who had escaped from the effects of the crash. The killed are:

HENRY R. HART.
MISS ALICE WINSLOW.
THOMAS SMITH, cook. HARRY, the porter.

The injured at Mercy Hospital are: John L. Hart and wife, Henry W. Lamb and E. L. Palmer. Their injuries are nearly identical, consisting of severe scalds on the hands, faces and legs. As far as ascertainable, in their present condition, no bones were broken. The surgeon in attendance greatly fears that pneumonia will supervene, in which case their chances of recovery will be very poor. If this complication can be avoided, they believe that the patients will survive. Miss Winslow was the fiance of Mr. Lemb

The passenger train was running on time, and the extra freight, through some inexcusable error of the train-dispatcher, was allowed to follow. At Lorenzo grade is very steep, and the gineer of the extra saw that his train was unmanageable just as he perceived the tail lamps of the passenger train. He whistled for brakes, but it was too late. His engine crashed into the pri vate car, driving it up on the steps of the Pullman car Santa Anna. In addition to being scalded Mr. J. F. Hart had both legs broken. Henry W. Lamb, also in the private car, was scalded about the face and body. Palmer, the freight brakeman, was hurled over the freight engine into the mass of debris and escaped with a bad scald on his face and both hands being terribly burned. John Rynder, engineer of the passenger train was severely hurt. The fireman on the passenger engine said:

"We are not to be blamed for the accident. It was pitch dark when the crash came. We were running on time and the freight was an extra. When she struck us Even the coupling on the tender to our engine was broken. The freight engine ran right through the last coach and then the boiler burst. The cries of the dying and injured were simply awful. The boiling water had been thrown overthem, and their flesh was terribly scalded. The brakeman and fireman of the freight must have immed because they were not fatally injumped, because they were not fatally in-

Another account says, however, that the engineer of the freight train was crushed to a pulp against the boiler-head. It is very difficult to get accurate and reliable information about the accident, as the railroad people are, as usual, very reticent. The wrecked coach was the private car of Gen-eral Manager McCool, of the California Central railway, a western branch of the Santa Fe. The occupants were a party of Mr. McCool's friends from Massachusetts, who had been spending a few weeks with his family at Los Angeles, and were return-

AMERICAN VESSEL FIRED AT.

The Schooner Carrie A. Bucknam Chased and Fired at by a Dominican War Vessel.

NEW YORK, April 10.-Captain Stubbs, of the schooner Carrie A. Bucknam, which arrived to-day from St. Domingo city, reports that on march 21, when off Samoa island, about noon, he sighted a vessel steaming toward his vessel from the land, then distant six or eight miles. The craft proved to be a Dominican war vessel. She laid her course to intercept the Bucknam, but could not do so, owing to the strong breeze then prevailing, and fell astern half or three-quarters of a mile.
When nearly in the schooner's wake, much
to the surprise of the crew, she fired a shot
which struck the water only a few yards
from the Bucknam's stern. She then gave chase, but with a good strong breeze the schooner soon distanced her. After keeping up the chase for about two hours she gave it up, and, putting about, steamed for the land. She was a low, rakish threemasted steamer of about 500 tons burden, apparently of French or Spanish build. Her decks were crowded with men. What her errand was can only be conjectured, as the Bucknam was far outside of their jurisdiction and on the high seas, where they could have no legitimate right to overhaul her. The American flag was flying at the schooner's peak all the time, it having been hoisted as soon as the steamer was made out to be a war vessel. Captain Stubbs says nothing was heard by the Bucknam's crew of this vessel or of the rebellion at St. Domingo city. The better class of people there hesitate to speak their minds, even to foreigners. They no doubt are afraid of compromising themselves.

FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

Two Courageous Brothers Seriously Injured in an Encounter with Thieves.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Theodore and Jacob Huebler, brothers, engaged in the grocery business at 184 Maxwell street, were seriously stabbed last night in a desperate encounter with burglars. Looking across the street from their store they saw three men trying to pry open the money-drawer in Myers's bakery. No one was in the room but the burglars. The grocers, who are courageous and powerful men, rushed in and grappled with two of the intruders. Grasping a chair, one of the burglars, with a stunning blow, floored Jacob Huebler. His brother had knocked down his man and grappled with the third one. The prostrate brother recovered, and after a short, fierce struggle the three burglars were knocked down. Springing to their feet, two of the threes whipped out knives and murderously slashed at the brothers. Terribly cut on the arm and shoulder. Theodore fell to the floor, and the three robbers then turned their attention to Jacob. He parried their thrusts, receiving severe cuts on the hands and arms. He finally braced his back against the wall, and with a blow straight from the shoulder sent one of his assailants against the counter. Before Huebler could recover his guard, one of the men slashed him on the thigh and arm, and ne fell, nearly unconscious from the loss of blood. Yelling like wild Indians, the three desperadoes, flashing their bloody knives above their heads, dashed through the crowd of people attracted by the noise of the aftray. The crowd of fifty men and boys parted, and the ruffians ran down the street and escaped. The wounded grocers were carried to their homes and their injuries attended to. They are very weak from loss of blood, but will recover. The burglars have not been apprehended.

Miners and Operators May Compromise. PITTSBURG, April 10 .- A railroad operator, in speaking of the circular issued last night by President McBride, of the Miners' Progressive Union, said that as it proposed a compromise in the mining rate, it was likely that the operators and miners would both agree to it, and that now the indications were that a strike would be averted. He thought that the operators would rather agree to pay 71 1-2c for the first and 76 1-2c for the last six months than

THE QUARREL ABOUT SAMOA

Official Confirmation of the Statement That an Agreement Has Been Reached.

Bismarck Withdrew from His Aggressive Attitude and was First to Propose Terms Looking to a Satisfactory Adjustment.

Cause of the Delay in Appointing New Collectors of Internal Revenue.

Conditions on Which the Government Will Accept Heavy Ordnance from Private Persons-Other Items of Washington News.

THE SAMOAN DIFFICULTY.

Bismarck Proposes Terms Which Are Satisfactory to the American Authorities. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Blaine

may justly claim to have scored first in the present Samoan difficulty, for, as indicated in these dispatches last night, Prince Bismarck has receded from the high stand he has hitherto taken and has made overtures of peace. The State Department announced officially to-day that there would be a cessation of naval demonstrations in Samoan waters. The German government, through its minister resident here, submitted a proposal to Mr. Blaine to-day, by which both the German and the American authorities to be represented by one vessel, pending an adjustment of Samoan matters in Berlin by the commissioners sent there for that purpose. Secretary Tracy, accordingly, has countermanded the orders by which the Richmond was to sail at once for Apia and the repairs on the Adams were to be hastened by an extra force of men. Instead of having these vessels at Apia, to replace the two unfortunate vessels lost, only one vessel, the Alert, will represent the American government. In the same manner the orders sent by the German admiral to Kiel, the great naval rendezvous of Germany, have been so far modified that only one vessel, the corvette Sophie, will represent the German government. There being thus a practical disarmament every coupling on our train was broken. of the naval forces, affairs at Samoa may be looked upon as having resumed a peace attitude. The first overtures for peace coming in this practical shape from Bis-marck, they can justly be considered a tribute to Mr. Blaine's well-known determination to uphold the dignity of the United States, even against so powerful an adversary as the German government. No adversary as the German government. No stretch of patriotism can regard the Alert as a match for the Sophie, but the present attitude of Bismarck on the question shows that he is desirous of an amicable understanding, and the position he has now taken is exactly the one which Secretary Frye insisted must occur as a preliminary to all negotiations. Messrs. Kasson, Phelps and Bates are now in New York, and will sail for Berlin on Saturday. To-day's events convince the State Department that the convince the State Department that the business of the Samoan commissioners will be happily and immediately adjusted, and

that the American commissioners will find no difficulty in upholding the present atti-tude of the State Department in the affair. says. German 11. The Standard refer-securing a preponderating influence in Samoa. The appointment of Mr. Bates as one of American commissioners shows that any claim in that direction will render the conference entirely nugatory." It is learned from Berlin that Mr. Bates will be received there with the same courtesy as will be shown to his colleagues.

THE REVENUE SERVICE.

There Will Be No Removals of Collectors Until the Middle of Next Month.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 10.-There is a clamor for the various internal revenue collectorships, great and small, throughout the country, and the Congressmen are active in their efforts to get the changes made promptly. In these appointments, as in those of the fourth-class postoffices, the recommendations of the Congressmen will be followed chiefly; but the convenience of the Washington office must be considered. and the appointments cannot be made at once. On the 1st of May the collectors issue the retail license stamps throughout the country. This is an immense work. thousands of stamps having to be signed. The collectors have to begin their work about the 15th of April and continue it until the 9th of May. If a collector were removed after he had begun this work and before the 1st of May, all the stamps signed by him would be of no value, and the work would have to be done over again. For this reason the policy of the Treasury Department will be to make no changes in these places from this time un-

GREAT GUNS.

til after May 1.

Conditions on Which They Will Be Accepted by the War Department.

WASHINGTON, April 10 .- The army fortifications board, which has been holding sessions at the War Department during the past winter, has drawn up a set of rules to govern the tests of experimental guns. The act creating the board provides that it shall prescribe the dimensions and method of testing guns of ten or twelve-inch calibre that may be submitted by private parties, and if any gun offered shall fulfili the requirements as to accuracy, range, powering, endurance and general efficiency, then the gun and ammunition (which is to be furnished with the gun) shall be paid for at a fair valuation, including cost of transportation. A contract is also to be made at reasonable prices with the party presenting the best of such guns for a further supply. The board has accordingly formulated the following conditions, which have been ap-

proved by the Secretary of War:

The ten-inch guns shall be about thirty tons (long) in weight, the length thirty-four caliber, measured from the face of the obturator to the face of the muzzle. It is desirable that the trunnions be twelve inches in diameter and the distance between rim-bases forty-two inches, in order to avoid the necessity for a special carriage. The power must be a muzzle energy of not less than 15,000 foot tons; the range shall, for twenty degrees elevation, be 13,650 yards, and corresponding ranges shall be obtained with lower elevations. The requirements as to accuracy are that 25 per cent of the shots shall strike within a vertical rectangle 1.4 feet by 1 foot at 1,500 yards range, and within a horizontal rectangle 48.5 yards by 9.2 yards at 1,000 yards range. The endurance test shall not be less than 300 rounds with full charges. After 250 or more rounds may have been fired, the gun may be lined, wholly or in part, when at least fifty rounds more will be fired to fully test the strength of the construction. After this, the general sound-ness and efficiency of the gun shall not be materially impaired except so far as may have resulted from erosion. Should any material modification of the construction be made during the trial, at least fifty rounds with full charges shall be fired thereafter. The weight of projectile to be used with the full charges shall be about 575 pounds. Three hundred rounds of ammunition shall be a "proper" amount to be supplied with the gun for test. As a proof of general effi-ciency the breech mechanism should work freely and be convenient for operating, the opening and closing of the breech to be performed without great difficulty by one man. The projectiles shall admit of being readily handled, inserted and centered in the bore, and not